suburb of Tōkyō City on October 14, 1952; November 15, '53 and January 16, '55. As to this alga the following three points were made clear: (1) the aplanospores and the macrocysts were formed at indoor culture with mud, (2) the lateral stripes of calcium carbonate on the vesicles were formed by the successive growth which were influenced by the environmental conditions (Pl. I, 2; Pl. II, 23), (3) the rhizoids arise near the base of each branch (Pl. 1, 3; Pl. II, 4). B. tuberosum was collected by the author at Anjō City in Aichi Prefecture, on December 15, 1950. This alga was found mixed with B. granulatum (Pl. I, 6; Pl. II, 7, 8).

○ヤエキツネノカミソリ (山崎 数) Takashi YAMAZAKI; On Lycoris sanguinea 昭和 33 年 8 月 26 日,小沢元之助,榎本一郎両氏は高雄山の日影沢で採集中キツネノカミソリの八重咲品を発見した。数本の一株がすべて八重咲で,それ以外は附近に似たものは全くみつからなかった。突然変異した1個体から分球してふえたものらしい。花は6本のおしべが弁化し、中心からさらにごく短い茎がでてまた花がついていて二段咲である。二段目の花もおしべ,めしべが弁化しているので,花被の数は一段目の花が12枚二段目が2~7枚あり,一つの花に14~19枚の多数の花被をもち園芸品としても価値のある美しい品種である。



ヤエキツネノカミソリ ×2/3

Lycoris sanguinea Maxim. forma plena Yamazaki. Flores multiperianthii staminum pistilumque nulli, perianthis plerumque 14-19 angustioribus 5-6 mm latis irregulariter longis.

Hab. Prov. Musashi, Takaosan. (cult. in Tokyo 26 Sept. 1959) Typus in TI.